

# The State Journal

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

BY FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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## NOVEMBER—1893.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

## A Great Showing.

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

First Six Months of Year 1893.

The Topeka Daily State Journal has now distanced all competitors.  
No daily or Sunday paper published in Topeka or Kansas has a circulation so large.

The daily average for the first six months of 1893, ending June 30, 1893 is

10,625.

The circulation for each day of the first half year is given below.  
The issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the six months, viz., from the first day of January, 1893, to the thirty-first day of June, 1893, inclusive, have been as follows:

Day.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1	9,520	10,050	
2	9,710		10,800
3	9,700	10,120	10,325
4	9,655	10,520	10,425
5		10,350	10,350
6	9,725	10,400	10,325
7	9,810	10,310	10,675
8	10,480	10,390	
9	9,520		10,700
10	10,120	10,400	10,700
11	10,610	10,400	10,750
12		10,450	10,625
13	9,810	10,090	10,800
14	9,810	10,475	10,600
15	9,830	10,475	
16	9,820		10,815
17	9,830	10,450	10,750
18	9,910	10,500	10,750
19	10,520	10,500	10,750
20	9,955	10,510	10,700
21	10,360	11,220	10,600
22	10,140	10,570	
23	10,100		10,700
24	10,350	10,500	10,700
25	10,000	10,500	10,700
26		10,500	10,600
27	10,100	10,530	10,675
28	10,100	10,535	10,650
29	10,000	10,500	
30	10,140		10,750
31	10,050		10,750
Totals	249,095	261,266	277,620

Day.	Apr.	May.	June.
1	10,450	10,725	10,750
2	10,700	10,650	10,750
3	10,700		11,100
4	10,700	10,650	10,800
5	10,700	10,725	10,750
6	10,700	10,700	11,000
7	10,700	10,750	
8	10,700	10,900	10,800
9	10,700	10,925	10,800
10	10,700	10,900	10,750
11	10,700	10,800	10,750
12	10,700	10,850	10,700
13	10,700	10,850	11,000
14	10,700	10,850	11,000
15	10,700	10,850	10,800
16	10,700	10,850	10,800
17	10,700	10,850	10,800
18	10,700	10,850	10,800
19	10,700	10,850	10,800
20	10,700	10,850	10,800
21	10,700	10,850	10,800
22	10,700	10,850	10,800
23	10,700	10,850	10,800
24	10,700	10,850	10,800
25	10,700	10,850	10,800
26	10,700	10,850	10,800
27	10,700	10,850	10,800
28	10,700	10,850	10,800
29	10,700	10,850	10,800
30	10,700	10,850	10,800
31	10,700	10,850	10,800
Totals	282,896	284,820	283,375

\* Sunday no issue.

The total number of copies printed in the six months named above, 1,637,610, divided by 154, the number of issues, shows the average to be 10,635. This is a correct report of the issues of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the six months as stated.

Frank P. MacleNNan

Editor and Proprietor.

Topeka, Kan., July 1, 1893.

HOW WE GREW:

In 1885 the circulation was..... 300  
January 1, 1891, were printed..... 3,125  
Daily average for year 1891..... 4,280  
Daily average for year 1892..... 5,069  
Daily average for year 1893..... 6,213  
Daily average for year 1894..... 8,418  
Daily average for year 1895..... 9,217  
Daily average for 6 months, 1896..... 10,625

## WHO CAN TELL?

It is announced that Perry Heath, who was manager of the Republican press bureau during the recent campaign, will go to Mexico to study the silver question and obtain campaign material.

The fact that Mr. Heath's object is to obtain campaign material renders it evident that his intention is to study both sides of the question. What might prove of real benefit to the public, would be the study of both sides in an unprejudiced manner and the striking of a balance.

During the campaign a Chicago newspaper sent two correspondents into Mexico, one a gold man and the other a silver man. Each made an excellent showing for his side with the result that the reader was left as much at sea as ever as to the merits of the question.

If the agitation of the silver question is to continue—and that it will continue there seems no doubt, since both parties are preparing to keep up the fight—then what is needed is information un-influenced by partisanship, prejudice or self interest. But where is it to be obtained? Whom can the masses trust? Those who have time, opportunity and the capacity to read and study for themselves may be able to decide properly, but what of those who are denied these privileges? They are many, enough perhaps to determine any public question should they all be of one mind.

## PRISON GRADES.

[From the City and State.]  
In the Connecticut state prison at Hartford they have just adopted the new method of grading prisoners and uniforming them accordingly. The convicted enter an second grade and stay there or go up or down according to conduct. First are dressed in navy blue, have carpeted cells, some prison luxuries in their rooms, certain liberties, and important privileges. Cheerful manner, careful obedience of rules, and absence of punishment for at least six months qualify for this grade. Out of 38 in the Connecticut penitentiary they start out with only 10 in this first rank. The second grade are in the old time gray and are simply treated as the mass of ordinary convicts always have been previously. No luxuries, no superfluities. The third grade wear red, and are under some light punishment, though all claims of humanity toward them are fully observed. They have the solitary cell (thirty days' limit), no light, yet not wholly dark, no books, no luxuries, and a pillowless plank bed in theirs. As a slight indication of the degree of treatment: First get better three times a day; second, three times a week; while third are in a position to forget the taste of the article.

Now it is a case of the gobbler gobbling.

There must be a "powerful sight" of anarchists in Denver.

Tomorrow you may wish you hadn't eaten or drunk so much.

It is an off year when some English family in high life doesn't get into the courts with a scandal.

The Venezuelan commission seems to have served about as useful a purpose as the vermiform appendix.

Earl Russell's experience is a hard blow to the adage "If you want to win a girl make love to her mother."

In spite of the general thanksgiving, the turkey feels pretty much cut up over the condition of affairs today.

Senator Hoar differs from most of the eastern people who talk about the west in that he seems to see the beam as well as the mote.

Mr. Presidential doubtless thinks his efforts for harmony will secure the best results if he is in the United States senate.

The young men who were prevented from attending the foot ball game in Kansas City today think everybody who could go is going to get the pneumonia.

The Chicago-University of Michigan foot ball game will be played today in the name building in which the Democratic convention was held and Bryan nominated.

If present indications are fulfilled it will take the gold standard generals as long to find out that the election is over as it did for them to discover that the war had ended.

The number of persons who are "paying merely social visits" to McKinley indicates that Mr. McKinley will have a wealth of material from which to select his appointees.

It might be hard for a stranger to tell from the action of Boston Republicans at their banquet Tuesday night whether McKinley or Cleveland had just been elected president.

The residents of Hawaii, when they heard the result of the election, hurried for McKinley. The Hawaiians are perfectly aware that Mr. Bryan is not in a position to do any annexing.

The Colorado people do not seem one bit penitent over their unsuccessful attempt to "steal" the election of the country. Judging by the reception which they accorded Mr. Bryan at Denver, they would "do it again" if they had an opportunity.

Since the United States, by the Venezuelan treaty, has been conceded the right to intervene in the affairs of the foreign nations and an American state, it should be a matter for self-congratulation that the three Central American republics, Nicaragua, Honduras and San Salvador, have united under one government. The new republic will perhaps inspire more consideration on the part of European governments than did the separate states which compose it.

## A SOUND OF BREAKING.

[From the Chanute Morning Sun.]  
Hill has broken a neck. Mace broke through the track whenever he wanted to. A man named Silver sneezed and broke his neck. A man in Missouri went broke on the election and hung himself. Corbett hasn't had his jaw broken yet. The free triumphers have broken down all the toll gates in Kentucky. Grover will break the death-like silence of the Capital about the time congress meets. A broken heart will feelly palpitate beneath a flowing beard when some one, unknown at present, breaks into the United States senate from Kansas. A broken axle on a Pennsylvania railroad the other day piled up 20 loaded freight cars, killed one man and broke both legs of another man. Tom Watson broke his throat and lost Kansas. A man broke his promise to marry, the girl sued him, got judgment, and it broke the man to pay it. Very soon some boy will break his legs, get drowned, and break his mother's heart.

Senator Hoar's assertion that in the recent election the percentage of Bryan supporters was in direct ratio to the percentage of illiteracy is hardly warranted by the facts. The percentage of illiteracy in Colorado, which state gave a larger per cent of its vote to Bryan than any other, falls far below Massachusetts and New York.

Charles A. Towne, the young free silver congressman from Minnesota, may talk himself into a presidential nomination by 1900. He seems to be equal to entering in the Bryan class. He made 137 speeches in 100 days during the campaign and is said to be capable of creating much enthusiasm in his hearers.

## "EX" RAYS.

The talk about Kansas making Mexican dollars legal tender is just a fool joke. —McPherson Republican.

The governor-elect of Washington state is a former resident of Ness county. —Arkansas City Traveler.

Weyler began to waken as soon as he heard that Fred Furston of Kansas had joined the insurgents. —Wichita Beacon.

Reports of droughts and rains in Kansas used to influence the wheat market. Now they go to India for pointers. —Wichita Beacon.

We paid entirely too much for middle of last week's Populist votes. The show that they cost a little over \$10 each. —Lawrence World.

The man who doesn't know anything about football and who doesn't want to discuss the game, will do well to either leave Lawrence or stay in hiding this week. —Lawrence Journal.

A census of the world will bring out clearly the fact that while there are millions upon millions of millions of beings, there are but a few people of any consequence on earth, and they own the balance. —Wichita Beacon.

The White Cloud children who are compelled to go to church and sit there until the service is over, are just as plain. Three skulls got under the church, and services have been indefinitely postponed. —Atchison Globe.

The story of a two-legged pig in New York is going the rounds in the press. Lawrence has a large number of two-legged pigs, but we have never been especially proud of them. —Lawrence World.

Topeka is somewhat agitated over the fact that Treasurer-elect Hellebrand is going to move his family there, and that said family includes six pretty daughters. Also that there is a fine farm in Miami county for each of them. —Ottawa Republican.

## VANDERBILT'S NEW TASK.

Learning to Write With His Left Hand—His Right Useless.

Newport, R. I., Nov. 21.—Cornelius Vanderbilt is trying to learn to write with his left hand. He began to take lessons before he left Newport, and it is understood that he is continuing them in New York. It is his right hand that is afflicted with paralysis, and consequently he is unable to write with his right hand. He expects to be able to use his right hand again in the course of time, but he and his physician are of the opinion that he may not be able to do so for some weeks at least, and consequently he determined to write with his left hand. His instructor in Newport was Col. Jno. H. Leslie, for many years head master of the Topeka high school. Under Col. Leslie's tuition Mr. Vanderbilt succeeded remarkably well, and was highly delighted when just before he left Newport he could sign his name. "Vanderbilt" with his left hand well enough for him to append it to checks and other documents.

## Jellies, Jams and Preserves.

Jellies, jams and preserves of the "Jellied Life" brand are the best in the market and can be purchased from any wide-awake grocer for very little money.

## Some Mothers.

Let their babies cry with Colic, giving mother no rest night or day. How foolish, when Dr. Hand's Colic Cure gives immediate relief to baby. It removes wind from the stomach, quiets the nerves and gives restful sleep. Mothers, send today to your druggist for a little bottle. Think of the weary hours it saves you. If baby's gums are sore, teething, use Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion. At all druggists, 25 cents.

You can have your laundry work done at short order without extra charge, by Peerless Steam Laundry. Phone 305.

Send a 2-cent stamp to Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a set of their album cards.

## Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

anemia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever, &c. Blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, &c. Sold by all druggists. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## SHIPMENT OF GRAIN.

### The Journey From the Field to the Seaboard.

How the Corn Reaches the Elevators of Chicago and is Then Shipped to Europe.

The greatest movement of grain from the west to the Atlantic seaboard which has been seen in many years is just now taking place. Short crops of grain in India, Austria and Russia are the cause. To feed the vast populations of Europe and Asiatic countries the practically unlimited resources of our great western farms have been called upon. The response has been prompt. Two unusually large crops in succession had filled every American corn bin to bursting. When the word was flashed under seas and across continents that Europe wanted corn, thousands of men went to work on the jump.

The western railroads distributed cars along their lines in a hurry, and from every little elevator there poured out a flood of golden grain. The loaded cars were quickly collected, made into trains and rattled along toward Chicago under the heat of "fast freight." Once in the great western metropolis, the cars were run down to the water front and into the big elevators which have railroad tracks on one side and vessel slips on the other. The grain doors were jerked open and the corn poured out into the shoots to be taken up by the conveyors and lifted to the very top of the big elevator. There it was weighed and allowed to slide down into bins beneath.

For a few brief hours the corn was allowed to rest and catch its breath while the details of the rest of its long journey were arranged. The morning after it was received at the elevator a representative of the big firm into whose possession it had passed appeared on the floor of the board of trade. Going over to the "reel men's aisle," between the corn and provision pits, he tapped a vessel broker on the shoulder and asked:

"What's the rate for corn to Buffalo today?"

"Two and one-half cents."

"Give you 2 1/2 cents?"

"Nope."

"All right." And the elevator agent walked down the line. Presently he secured an option on a 30,000 bushel



LOADING CORN AT A CHICAGO ELEVATOR. steamer for a quarter of an hour, and then he had a large number of two-legged pigs, but we have never been especially proud of them. —Lawrence World.

The vessel agent, having obtained a cargo, at once began to make arrangements for loading. First, he sent for tugs to pull his steamer up to the elevator wharf, and by the time it arrived there he had a crew of trimmers and tally men. Once more the corn began to move. It was shot up into the weighing hoppers, and from there allowed to slide into the shoots which were trained into the vessel's hold. Down in the hold the trimmers—big, brawny fellows, with scoops—shoveled it into the farthest corners. In four hours the loading had been completed, and the dusty trimmers crawled out of the hold. The captain in the meantime had secured his sailing papers, and as soon as the hatches were battened down the hawseers were cast off and the tugs towed the steamer out into the harbor, where, with her nose pointed northward and under her own steam, she headed along as fast as her deep-laden condition would allow toward the straits of Mackinac.

Marine reporters at Mackinac City, at Port Huron and other points along her route telegraphed back to her owners and agents the story of her progress until she finally reached Buffalo. Once there, she did not have to wait more than half a day for an elevator, because this had all been previously arranged. The hatches were reopened, and once more the corn was lifted into an elevator. Steam shovels and fast traveling conveyors make this process marvelously rapid.

The corn is not allowed to rest in the elevators very long, for storage is valuable just at this time, and as soon as it can be weighed it is run down on the other side and again takes the form of carloads. Eight long trains of 30 cars each the cargo makes, for while the hold of the steamer has a capacity of 30,000 bushels a car will contain only 650 bushels. As fast as these trains are made up they are rushed down through New York city. At the New York elevator the lifting and weighing process is again repeated, and in a short time the grain is poured into the capacious hold of a great ocean freighter and is being carried out through the Narrows toward Europe. At Liverpool there is another change, and in the course of a few weeks the corn which was raised in Kansas or Missouri is being distributed to a foreign people on the other side of the earth.

C. T. BAXTER.

## A CHEERFUL POLITICIAN.

Tony Denier Wants to Be State Jester to President McKinley.

State Jester to his excellency the president is the office which Tony Denier, the veteran clown, hopes to occupy under the McKinley administration. At least Tony has sent to the president elect



TONY DENIER.

a letter suggesting the creation of such an office and filing his application for the appointment. He expects to get the place, too, if Mr. McKinley decides to have the jester, unless Channery M. Depew enters the race. Tony reminds the Canton man that in the olden days the rulers of great nations all had their court jesters, and he does not see why the custom should not be revived.

Tony Denier was in his day one of the most famous of American clowns, and many thousands remember him as he appeared in the sawdust ring. As a pantomimist he was celebrated, too, for it was he who made "Humpty Dumpty" a household word. A number of years ago he retired, for he had made a fortune in playing pranks on Harlequin and turning flips. He invested a good part of his liberal earnings in real estate near Chicago and sold by the inch what he had bought by the foot. He is now living in Chicago, enjoying a handsome income with his wife, a pretty French girl who figured in his pantomime as Columbine. They have a son who bears his father's name and follows the same profession. Tony is liberal with his wealth and in his way is quite a philanthropist, making a number of superannuated actors and circus people the objects of his benevolence.

In his professional days Denier was a great favorite and enjoyed the friendship of the best artists. During the "Black Crook" craze of about 20 years ago he formed a traveling company in which Fanny Davenport made her first success. Since his retirement he has been living very quietly. In the last campaign he was an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican candidate and would doubtless be willing to don the cap and bells again if he thought he could make things more cheerful about the White House for Major McKinley during his coming term.

## AN INTERESTING EMBLEM.

Winnie Davis Designs a Badge For the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Miss Winnie Davis has designed for the Daughters of the Confederacy a very handsome badge, which will probably be adopted after it has been submitted to the various assemblies of the order and will soon be worn by thousands of



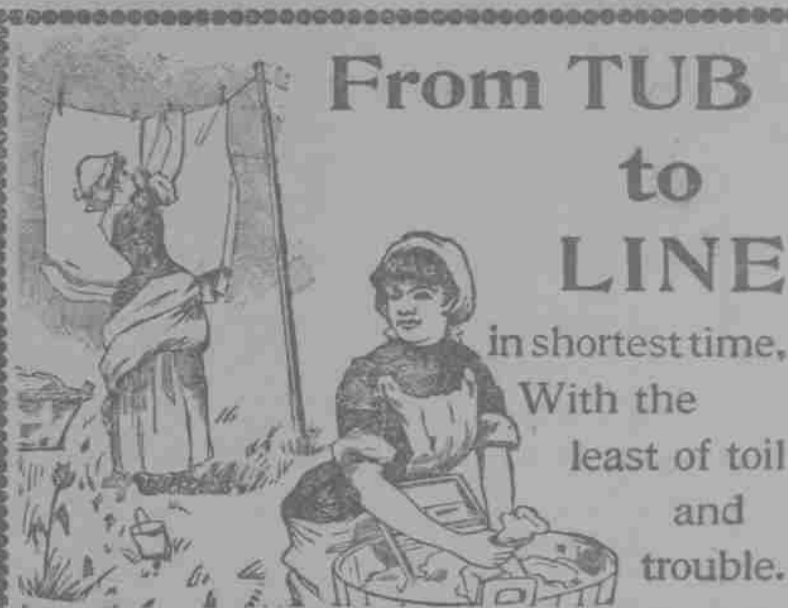
RANGE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

southern women. The first badge made from the design is the property of Mrs. Leroy Valliant of St. Louis.

The emblem is a flat disk of gold about an inch in diameter, and the design is intended to indicate the history, motives and achievements of the daughters of the lost cause. On an outer circle of white enamel appears the legend, "Daughters of the Confederacy: 1861-1865." The letters and figures are in red to typify the horrors of the battlefield where the noble work of the courageous women was done in ministering to the wounded soldiers of the south. The white circle signifies the purity of their motives.

The center of the medal is of burnished gold, upon which is an enameled design in colors of a distaff and a flag. It is not the Confederate flag which appears, but the battleflag of the Confederacy, an entirely different banner, which was adopted by General Beauregard after the battle of Manassas. Miss Davis preferred to use this, instead of the crossed bars and stars of the Confederacy, because she argues that, whatever may be said or thought against the flag of secession, there is none who will refuse to honor the battleflag of a defeated but valiant people. The distaff, around which is wound a bunch of flax, is significant of the deft industry and ceaseless toil displayed by the southern women both during and after the war in ministering to the wants of the injured and indigent soldiers. Altogether the badge is a neat and appropriate one and will probably be received with great favor by the Daughters of the Confederacy. This is the first emblem which the order has had, although the subject of securing one has been several times mentioned in the conventions.

## CLAIRETTE SOAP.



## CLAIRETTE SOAP

makes clothes snowy white by removing the dirt in a natural and healthful way. A pure soap—good for clothes and good for general cleaning.

Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.